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The Johnsonian

VOLUME LVIV, NO. 14

WINTHROP COLLEGE ROCK HILL, SOUTH CAROLINA

Monday, January 25, 1982

Some Winthrop programs likely to be cut

By TIM HARTIS
TJ editor

Some programs at Winthrop are in jeopardy because a growing student body has not been matched by increased state funds, Provost Glenn Thomas said last week.

"A number of programs are being studied at the present

time to determine if the economic situation does not require either modification, discontinuation, or perhaps in some instances the holding of a program in abeyance," Thomas said.

Thomas would not name specific programs or say how many programs might be affected by a study he is leading. Deans will begin pinpointing programs as

early as late February, he said.

Student opinions about academic and non academic programs pinpointed by deans will be sought in forums, Thomas said.

The study is aimed at funding two types of programs:

—programs in which student enrollment does not justify the money spent on the program.

—programs that can be presented more effectively and economically using modern technology. Thomas said using more audio visual instruments and computers may also give professors more "professional development time" away from class.

The study was prompted by six years of increasing student enrollments that have not been matched by state fund increases, Thomas said. Student enrollment increased by about 1,340 in that time. State money allocated to Winthrop increased by only \$350,000, less than the increase in Winthrop's energy bill alone.

A spending freeze on 2.19 percent of Winthrop's 1981-82 budget did not help matters,

Thomas added. That amounts to \$258,639 Winthrop cannot spend.

After deans pinpoint programs that may be phased out, modified, or put on a back burner, they will summarize their findings, answer questions and hear student opinions.

"I want the total community involved," Thomas said. "I want to make the decisions based on all factors."

The earliest students will see programs affected will be this fall, he said.

Thomas added that professors in programs that are phased out will hopefully be "retooled" for other jobs.

"I hope we can accomplish this without having faculty terminated."



Joanie Jones and Cindie Bryant brave the cold weather to unload their car. (TJ photo by Craig Tucker)

March 1 deadline for surcharge

By GAYLE YOUNG
TJ managing editor

The \$36 surcharge for full-time students and three-dollar surcharge per credit hour for part time students is due by March 1.

If students do not pay by March 1, the debt "... will be handled like any other debt

owed to the institution," said Dr. Harold Tuttle, vice provost. "The current policy which is in effect, puts a hold on transcript records of any student who owes money to the institution."

This surcharge will not apply to summer school or next semester. "This is a one shot deal for this semester only," Tuttle said.

If students have not already paid, they will be billed by the Cashier's Office. Students can mail in the money or bring it by cashiers, according to Betty Richardson from Cashiers Office.

"Before this week about half of the surcharges were added in to the checks," said Richardson. Some students who did not pay the surcharge when they paid for early registration have paid it this week, she added. "Because of this, it would be hard to estimate just how many students have paid it," she said.

The surcharge that the Board of Trustees approved on December 7, 1981, was approved by Gov. Dick Riley on January 11. He also agreed to surcharges requested by six other state supported colleges and universities. The other surcharges ranged from \$25 to \$50.

The surcharge will cover half of the spending freezes ordered by the Budget and Control Board. "The institution absorbed half of the cuts imposed on us by the state, and the remaining half was divided by the number of credit hours produced by the institution. The result was three dollars per hour, with a maximum of \$36," Tuttle said.

Attendance policies reviewed by deans

By MANDY C. ROLLINS
TJ news reporter

Attendance policies that are stricter than the standard 25 percent policy have been reviewed in three Winthrop schools.

Dean Jess Casey of the School of Music said, "I have reviewed all the attendance policies and they're all in line with what the college policy states. They are all on file."

Casey said the nature of a class may require a stricter attendance than others, for example an ensemble.

The School of Music did not change but clarified certain attendance policies, Casey said. Some faculty members were asked to be more specific.

Faculty members in the School of Music, whose attendance policy differed from Winthrop's standard policy, sub-

mitted a statement to Casey explaining the nature of their attendance policies. Statements were reviewed, and the policies were accepted.

Reviewing attendance policies resulted in faculty members being more specific if they were going to be more strict than the standard, Casey said.

"Now they have it in writing. I believe that calling for a statement has had a good effect. It has made everyone concerned more conscious of the attendance policy."

Casey said that all the attendance policies in the School of Music are clearly written out and, "In my opinion, they are all in line."

Associate Dean of Education, Maeberta Bobb said, "I have asked all department chairmen to find out what their faculty members attendance requirements were. Any of them that were different from the stated

policy I had requested a statement from them. I didn't have any turned in as being different from the standard policy. I assume that all our faculty in the School of Education are using the standard policy."

Albert Lyles, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, requested that each department chairman review any policies for the spring that were different from the basic college-wide policy and asked that they record their approval or disapproval of the policy.

"Presumably, if a policy which differed from the standard was not approved by the chairman, it would not be implemented."

Lyles added, "The only policies which would exist for review were the ones that last semester differed from the college-wide policy, and my findings last semester were that only a small number differed

from the basic policy."

No policies were reviewed in the School of Business Administration or in the School of Consumer Science and Allied Professions because the policies in these schools comply with the standard attendance policy.

Winthrop's standard attendance policy states, "If a student's absences in a course total 25 percent or more of the class meetings for the course, the student will receive a grade of N, F, or U, whichever is appropriate."

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Newsbriefs

Pinball raffle

The Dinkins Student Center is sponsoring a raffle for your very own pinball machine. A one dollar donation will put you in the running for a pinball machine valued at \$800. Proceeds from the raffle go to the Athletic Grant and Aid Fund.

According to Tom Webb, associate dean and director of Dinkins, "This event has been extremely popular on other campuses. Everywhere you go people are playing the machines. Here is a chance for someone to take one home with them."

The machine was donated by Phil Parker with Ace Amusement Company of Rock Hill. Tickets will be available in the Dinkins Student Center, Athletic Department on campus and other outlets in town. The winning ticket will be drawn on February 13 at the Homecoming game.

Sorority begins rush

Rush for all girls will be held Monday through Wednesday in Dinkins, beginning at 8 p.m. Monday night. Girls must have signed up in the cafeteria to rush.

Counseling center for everyone

The Counseling Center is geared to help any student be more successful, according to Dee Bazemore, study skills counselor.

The Counseling Center is located on the second floor Crawford building. Not all students who use the Counseling Center are poor students. "The kind of students we see are average to better than average students who are having difficulty in a course or in one area such as math," Bazemore said.

The problems facing some students are not in a specific course. Some students have problems taking tests. Students having difficulties in test taking or in any study skills area are encouraged to seek help, Bazemore said.

The Counseling Center can help students prepare for standardized tests such as Graduate Record Examination (GRE).

According to Bazemore, the Counseling Center is not for direct tutoring. "We try to help students discover their problem areas and weaknesses. Then we try to find solutions to the problems," Bazemore said.

The goal of the Counseling Center is not to just teach study skills. Bazemore said she tries to help students organize their approach to studying. The organizing involves finding what works best for the individual student. "Some students find out that taping lectures and playing them back later helps while others need to read materials aloud before a test. But part of it is trying to find out what works best for you."

The program is very individualized, and "we want to be available to help no matter what the specific need is," Bazemore said.

The Counseling Center is opened from 8:30 until 5:00 p.m. Monday-Friday. For more information call ext. 2233.

Higher education improves physical health

CHAPEL HILL, N.C. (CPS)—Higher education is generally good for your health, though if you're a woman it may also turn you into a heavy drinker, according to a national study of health and lifestyles by the University of North Carolina.

The ongoing study found that better-educated people tend to be healthier, eat better and ingest lower levels of harmful cholesterol. For women, however, alcohol consumption seems to rise with education level.

Nearly 10,000 people in the U.S. and Soviet Union participated in the study, which the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute began in the early 1970's.

"The higher-educated group tended to eat healthier diets than the lower-educated group," says Dr. Suzanne Haynes, an assistant epidemiology professor at UNC and co-author of a research report on the study.

Haynes suspects the increased drinking among well-educated women may be similar to smoking patterns.

"Cigarette smoking began mainly among higher-educated men," she says, then "spread to lower-educated men, then to higher-educated women. It looks as if alcohol may be following the same pattern."

The study also found that well-educated women had lower levels of cholesterol. Education played an insignificant role in cholesterol levels among men, Haynes says.

Death rate increase is due to drunken drivers

Americans aged 15 to 24 have a higher death rate than they did 20 years ago, a rate which is higher than that for the age group's counterparts in other countries, including Sweden, England and Wales, and Japan, according to the Surgeon General's Report on Health Promotion and Disease Prevention entitled "Healthy People."

Alcohol-related accidents have been cited by the same source as the number one killer of Americans in this age group, a group which comprises 60 percent of the nation's alcohol-related fatalities.

Young drivers are particularly vulnerable to such accidents because of their inexperience in drinking and in driving and especially because of their inexperience when the two actions are combined.

"Recently, there has been a great deal of national publicity on special television programming regarding the current teenage alcohol abuse problem," said William J. McCord, director of the South Carolina Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse. "But, sometimes, we tend to think that such problems are prevalent in other parts of the country and that our own teenagers in South Carolina are somehow immune. The fact is, however, that our state's teenagers are just as susceptible to experiencing alcohol-related problems and are just as involved with alcohol as are teenagers in other parts of the nation."

He continued, "Even though the minimum legal drinking age in this state is 18 for beer or wine and 21 for distilled spirits, this in no way excludes persons who are under the legal age from experiencing alcohol-related problems."

For example, during 1980 in South Carolina, 530 persons under the age of 18 were arrested for liquor law violations. In addition, more than 400 arrests were made in this age group during the same time period for driving under the influence of alcohol and almost 1,000 arrests were made for public drunkenness.

"These figures indicate that there is definitely a teenage drinking problem in South Carolina," he said.

Surveys administered to more than 17,000 high school students (ages 12 to 17) over the past two years by local commissions on alcohol and drug abuse in conjunction with local school district boards indicate how serious the teenage drinking problem really is. Although the information gathered in these surveys cannot be viewed as totally representative of the entire South Carolina high school population, it can be considered as an indicator of existing conditions among this age group.

Of the total number of students who have used alcohol (84 percent of the total surveyed population), the highest percentage (23 percent) indicated that they first used it between the ages of 14 and 16. An almost equal percentage (20 percent) indicated their first usage occurred between the ages of 11 and 13. The primary reason stated for the students' first use was curiosity or experimentation. Peer pressure ranked as the second reason for first using the substance.

Twenty-one percent of all students surveyed stated that they used alcohol at least once a week. In perceiving the drinking habits of close friends, 46 percent of the students surveyed reported that they had close friends who drank at least once or twice a week. As many as eight percent, or 300 students, stated that their close friends drank daily. "If these are accurate percentages statewide, as many as 71,000 adolescents could be drinking at least once a week in South Carolina," McCord stated.

National research has shown that although young people might drink less regularly than older people, they tend to consume larger quantities and more likely to become intoxicated on drinking occasions. The nation's youthful problem drinkers aged 14 to 17 (defined as intoxicated at least once a month) are estimated to number more than 3 million, which is between 20

to 25 percent of the total age group, according to the Surgeon General's report.

About 3 percent of South Carolina's surveyed population reported that they have had in the past or were currently experiencing a serious problem with drinking. If this figure is translated to the entire at-risk population, there could easily be as many as 10,000 young people in the state who have had or are currently experiencing alcohol-related problems.

When questioned about drinking and driving, 31 percent of those who drive reported having driven after drinking. Of those who had driven after drinking, 24 percent had experienced trouble controlling their car or had been involved in an accident.

According to data from a study on alcohol and fatal traffic accidents conducted by the SCCADA, approximately 63 percent of all 16- to 24-year-old driver fatalities in South Carolina during 1975-77 had a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of .05 percent or above. Seventy-one percent of this age group involved in fatalities had a positive BAC (i.e., some amount of alcohol was detected in blood samples).



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Wri 101, 102 requirements amended

By LYNN REICHERT
TJ news editor

The undergraduate writing composition requirement has been amended effective this semester.

The amended requirement states that "students who do not pass both WRI 101 and 102 by the time they have completed 60 gross hours will be limited to a maximum course load of 12 hours per semester and will not be permitted to enroll in courses above 299 until they have satisfied the writing requirement."

The old policy, page 51 of the '82 handbook, stated that

students failing to pass WRI 101 and 102 by the 60 semester hours time limit "would be permitted to enroll only in WRI 101 and 102, and no other course, until they pass WRI 102 at Winthrop College."

Dr. Harold Tuttle, vice provost, said the basic difference between the original and the amended requirement is that the sanction placed on students for not satisfying the requirement is changed from one course only to 12 hours of courses level 299 and below.

"This way, the writing course is the focal point for the next semester, and students can still

qualify for housing and financial aid," Tuttle said.

For students transferring credit to Winthrop for a course equivalent to WRI 102, the amended writing composition requirement stated students must pass the Writing Proficiency Examination within one regular semester or pass WRI 102. "If the examination is not passed after one semester they (the students) must enroll in WRI 102 at their next registration." If the students fail WRI 102 twice, they will be limited to 12 hours per semester and will not be able to enroll in courses above 299 until the course

is passed.

The amended policy was passed Oct. 7 by the Faculty Conference, the body of all faculty who make academic policies. The faculty's position is that any student reaching junior status should have a proven level of writing competence, Tuttle said. If students fail to prove their competence, they will be limited to lower level classes.

Tuttle said the old policy had been under review for a year, in part due to student reaction to it. He said the changes grew out of the faculty's concern for students who were affected by the policy, particularly those receiving financial aid and in campus housing, who had to be full-time students in order to qualify.

Students affected by the amended policy have been notified, Tuttle said. He said that if the amended policy had been more harsh, the faculty might have waited until next fall semester to put it in effect. "But since it's a more lenient position, why not give the students the benefit now," he said.

"The faculty believe that this is a fair policy to monitor the student's writing proficiency," he said. "And I believe they will leave it in place for a while before any consideration is given in changing it."



Dr. Harold Tuttle (TJ photo by Tim Hartis)

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Nationwide stress-related illnesses

(CPS)—"Things were tough enough when I was in college. I certainly wouldn't want to be a student today," remarks Dr. Edwin Sneiderman, a professor in UCLA's psych department.

Indeed, student stress levels apparently have risen markedly since September, counselors on various campuses observe.

They point to signs of increasing stress like more student withdrawals from classes, packed schedules at campus counseling centers, more intra-student violence, and most tragically, more student suicides and suicide gestures.

Colleges responding to a recent National Counseling Services Data Bank survey reported that 60 percent of their counseling appointments now involve complaints of student inability to cope with stress.

"Stress-related illnesses such as anorexia nervosa are up," summarizes Dr. Marvalene Styles, director of San Diego State's counseling services. "There's a sharp increase in the severity of problems. Students are worried. They have a general sense of instability and lack of being grounded. It's clear that counseling centers are going to have to shift and change to address these new issues. If we don't the result could be frightening."

Counselors blame a depressed economy, increasing tuition rates, dwindling financial aid funds, and a tight job market for pushing student stress levels up this year. Many fear a coming epidemic of campus mental health problems if those financial pressures aren't eased soon.

"We've sensed an increased anxiety and stress among students here," says Paul Ginsberg, dean of students at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. "Our counselors are seeing more students with increasingly more serious and intense problems."

Student appointments at Michigan State's counseling center have doubled this year. Wisconsin, Arizona State and Washington, among others, report smaller, though still significant, increases in the number of appointments.

"Students are under tremendous stress," says Joanne Hanachek, associate counseling director at Michigan State. "There's a general sense of powerlessness

that students seem to be feeling in coping with life."

Counselors say their students are consequently touchier and easily provoked.

When the University of Florida switched from a quarter to a semester system this fall to try to conserve energy, a record 1200 students dropped out of various classes. UF counselors attribute the drop-out rate, more than twice the level of the previous year, to student inability to take the added stress of a few extra weeks of classes.

Florida counselors have also noted a dramatic flare-up of violence among students, with "more disputes being handled through fistcuffs," according to Jim Archer, director of UF's counseling center.

Graver yet is the alarming increase in suicide and suicide attempts that have plagued some campuses this academic year.

Suicides among the college-age population have been increasing steadily for the last few years, according to the National Center for Health Statistics.

In 1978, the suicide rate for 18- to 24-year-olds was 12.4 per 100,000. By 1980 it had climbed to 12.8, and experts believe the rate will easily surpass 13 per 100,000 for 1981.

Experts estimate there are nine suicide attempts for every suicide death recorded, and suspect the number may be higher on campuses.

But colleges generally don't track such things "mainly because it would be very poor public relations to do so," says Marv Miller, director of the Suicide Information Center in San Diego. "Because it is very difficult to document suicides, it is even harder to document suicide attempts."

But counselors, based largely on their own experiences, fear the worst.

Michigan State, for one, suffered a rash of suicide attempts during a fall term in which the university-trying to cope with drastic budget cuts—weekly announced course and service cutbacks. Rumors of whole department closings were rife.

"In general," says MSU's Hanachek, "MSU has a very low rate of suicide attempts, but I had at least 20 cases this last semester where there was either

some suicide gesture or talk of suicide. Luckily, none were successful."

Hanachek says the current unusual economic and social pressures are wearing down students' resistance to stress to the point that "suicide becomes an easier answer than one which deals with struggle."

At the University of Idaho suicide attempts have gone up 30 to 40 percent over last year, counselors estimate.

Don Kees, Idaho's chief counselor, blames "a very depressed economic situation" for the sudden increase. "Budgets are being cut by the state, and the effects of Reaganomics are hammering us twice as hard as the other areas of the country."

Like other counselors, Kees sees no one single reason for the increase in suicide gestures. He cites several factors that can slowly overwhelm a student.

Kees compares the stress buildup to a rising thermometer, with each added stress factor pushing up the mercury a

(Continued on page 7)

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editorials



Speakout about programs

It is too early to say which programs might be phased out beginning in the next school year, Provost Glenn Thomas said. Some programs may be pinpointed as early as February.

But some possibilities mentioned by TJ sources hint that students should be prepared to voice their opinions in coming months. Thomas said students will get their chance. "I want student input," said Thomas, who is leading deans in a study.

"I hope we can pinpoint some areas by late February or early March," he said. "It will not be a case of 'these are the things that will go.'"

"The deans will meet with students and faculty members to summarize findings, hear opinions and answer questions."

Not only will important academic programs in Winthrop's five schools be studied but also major programs outside the schools.

Some programs will likely be phased out, meaning students in those programs will be allowed to complete their studies before the program is dropped. Other programs may be modified or put on a back burner.

The programs professors, deans and administrators at Winthrop feel should be dropped, modified or temporarily halted may not be the same ones students feel should be. That is why students should be prepared to defend the programs they feel important at Winthrop.

Thomas said the problem has been in the making for six years. The student population has grown about 1,340. Winthrop's electricity bill, alone, has grown more than increases in state money given to the college in that period, he said.

Winthrop can't be everything to everybody. It looks like some regrouping is ahead, and Winthrop may be a little less to some students.

If students want to help decide what Winthrop is to be—what programs will be offered and how they will be offered—students will have to take advantage of opportunities given in coming months to speak their minds.

Tim Hartis

WC weekends can be fun

By MISSY GIBSON
Special to TJ

As of late, signs asking "Why do you go home on the weekends?" have been appearing all over campus. Fortunately, more and more concerned members of our student body are regretting the fact that Winthrop is a suitcase college, and we are hoping to change this by encouraging everyone to stick around most of the weekends.

In a recent issue of THE JOHNSONIAN, the Soundoff asks students if Winthrop is a suitcase college. The majority of the polled students replied affirmatively, reasoning that there is nothing to do here on the weekends.

I disagree. I have been at Winthrop for almost two years, and most of my weekends have been all but boring. Since I'm a Yankee and don't have a car, I can't go home as much as the people who live in the Carolinas. Therefore, many of my Saturdays and Sundays are spent at school, and happily so. There are plenty of other students, mainly the northerners, who also remain on campus for the weekend, and together we always find more than enough to do.

Rock Hill offers Winthrop College students a wide variety

of weekend activities, and those who go to Clemson, Greenville, or wherever for the weekend, should try staying around to find out just what our college town has to give. First of all, we all know that there are the local bars we inhabit during the week. Why not stay and enjoy them on the weekends? People seem to think that since everyone else is going home, the bars will be empty. Naturally, the bars are a little less full on the weekends but not enough so that a good time can't be had by those who remain. Maybe if the people who go elsewhere on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday would stay at school and go out to the night spots here, those bars would be booming, just as they are during the week. If a bar is not your thing, there are parties on campus almost every Friday or Saturday night. Restaurants are abundant in Rock Hill, and the movie theaters are usually showing something exciting. Our own Student Union is an arcade in itself. Remember too, that if Rock Hill still doesn't satisfy your needs, Charlotte is close enough that a short ride up there could provide an entertaining evening.

During the days, there are just as many things to do here as there is at home. I listen to so many people tell me that when they go home for the weekend, all they do is sit around and watch football. Granted the fact that students enjoy being with family, it is these students who have yet to give Winthrop weekends a chance. Why not sit in at Winthrop with your friends some weekends instead of packing your suitcases. You don't know what fun you can have here unless you contribute. Stay here, watch television, use all of the facilities that Winthrop has to offer—the pool, tennis courts, and others. Your student center also offers recreation, and at times, some exciting nighttime entertainment. We students who stay also offer ourselves the chance to meet and become friends with the others. That, in

part, is what college is all about. Don't deprive yourself such opportunity to socialize.

One of the main reasons people seem to leave Winthrop on the weekends is because of the football games at Clemson or Carolina. That is understandable sometimes. Being loyal to a football team is great, and in our case, since Winthrop does not have one, it is natural for people to want to support another team. But being loyal to Winthrop is even more important. It is really discouraging to see so many empty parking places and a deserted campus every weekend. Personally, I don't enjoy the lonely atmosphere that prevails here each Saturday and Sunday. I believe students should stick around on the weekends and take advantage of living a college life.

So far, one successful attempt to keep people here on the weekends was Eaglemania. A good portion of our student body stayed and really enjoyed the festivities. The concerned members of our school who want to eliminate the image Winthrop has as a suitcase college are working to keep the "go-homers" here at school by offering more activities such as Eaglemania.

I am obviously trying to get those who leave every Friday and Saturday to stay for a change. Why not give it a try? Have you ever given it a chance? I'm not talking about staying just one weekend every so often. I'm asking you to save that gas money and remain at school. College weekends surely beat sitting at home, and even better, spending those extra days at school will leave you with memories you will never forget. College is supposed to be one of the best experiences of our lives. We can make it that way, especially if more students would start enjoying their weekends at school. There is more to do when there are more people here. So let's make Winthrop weekends the best around by staying at school!

Letters to the editor

CHEERLEADERS

Dear editor,

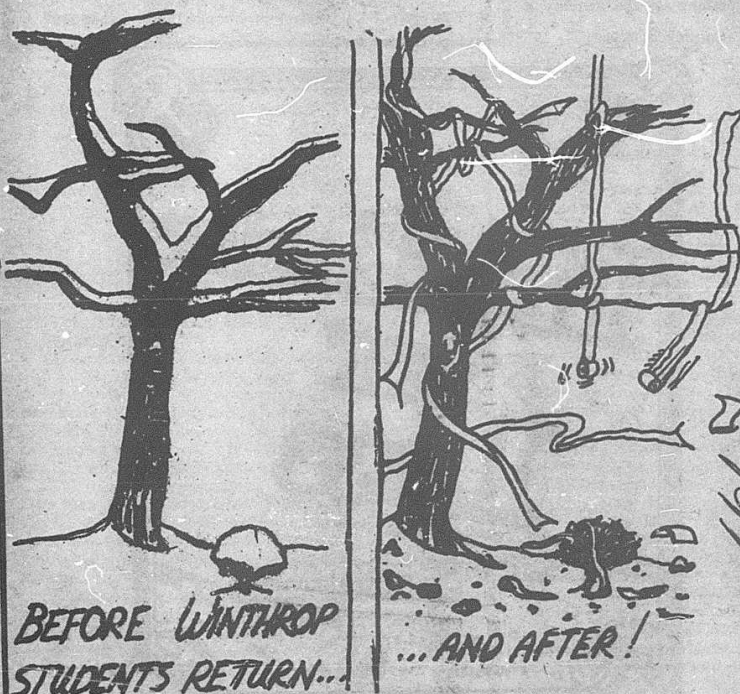
In December, the Winthrop Eagles Basketball team represented our fine college at the WBTU Classic at Belmont Abbey College. I personally do not get much opportunity to go to the games, but I felt compelled to support my team. However, when I arrived I was practically knocked over by the overwhelming cheers of the Limestone crowd being led by five, yes count them five measly cheerleaders. Well, after looking high and low I found a fairly sizeable

Winthrop crowd silently watching our players warm up on the court looking like some kind of rejects with no one to lead them. No one would have guessed that we were the defending champions!

I am not completely convinced that this was the crowd's lack of spirit, but the crowd's lack of leadership. When the W.C. cheerleaders finally did show up, they tumbled and jumped around on the opposite end of the gym. They did not contribute one bit of enthusiasm. Our guys were knocking

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THE WAY IT IS



BEFORE WINTHROP
STUDENTS RETURN...

...AND AFTER!

Computerized tests, a hassle

By KIM McNAMARA
Special to TJ

As most of us know, by the time we reach college, there are two main categories under which tests and exams fall—objective testing and subjective testing. But upon entering college, we become more and more familiar with a particular type of testing which falls into the objective category—computerized testing. We may also notice that many of Winthrop's professors are becoming more and more dependent on the computer card. I am opposed to this dependence and somewhat to this whole method of testing. And I understand that many other Winthrop students share my view for various reasons.

A lot of us were first introduced to computerized testing when we took the college entrance exams, such as the SAT. We can recall the long hours we sat darkening the tiny oblong loops, which contained letters from "A" to "E", on the yellow computer card. We also remember how easy it was to goof up if we decided to skip a question, or come back to it.

For example you could easily mark the answer to item number six in the space intended for number five. Then, after realizing your mistake about nine or ten items later, you have to go back and erase all those carefully, yet incorrectly, filled-in black dots and blacken the correct letters, wasting valuable time. Or the results could be worse if you don't ever notice the mistake. This also occurs, more than likely, when we are taking tests on computer cards here at Winthrop.

In fact, some of my professors even instruct the class, before we take a computerized test, to try not to erase or change our answers because the computer may pick up the wrong answer. While taking these tests I often find myself worrying about the stupid dots more than the questions I am dealing with. Other students have admitted that they are more than hesitant to change an answer because of such warnings. This is just one of the reasons why I feel, and many other students agree, that frequent use of the computer card for testing is an added, unnecessary hassle in testing that students should not have to put up with.

Another argument is that many professors rely totally too much on the computer to do the correcting and grading of a test. Yet often a computer is proven less reliable than a teacher. If it breaks down, the return of exams to students is delayed; or if it picks up the wrong answers, the tests have to be re-corrected manually anyway. Also, after a test has been graded by computer, a lot of times a student receives only the yellow computer card with the black dots he filled in and a score at the top. This is unfair because if the teacher does not return the test paper containing what was tested on, the student does not know what items he

missed. And, with a test of forty to fifty questions, the teacher might get stuck with the task of going over the items orally, thus taking up class time.

I do understand, however, that using computers to grade "some" tests may be a necessary supplement in dealing with the heavy student loads of many instructors here at Winthrop. In this respect, the computer card should not be totally done away with. I also feel that the card is essential for use at registration for the sake of organization. But I object to professors being solely dependent on the computer, using it as a servant to correct all of their tests and to provide "sensitive" answer sheets for their students.

The final factor that bothers me, concerning the computer card testing, is that when I first visited Winthrop College I was given the impression that it was a more personal college than many of the larger ones. Yet we are handed these computer cards and dealt with as numbers.

Letters to the editor

(Continued from page 4)

themselves out and all they could hear was "Winthrop Who?!!!" Ringing through the gym.

I have been told by cheerleaders that they are not out there to perform but to LEAD the cheers. Is that why during the first time out, when our crowd needed a little spirit boosting, our cheerleaders built a pyramid? It did not help the enthusiasm of the crowd.

O.K. truce! I am not knocking our cheerleaders, they do look great and the men on the squad are a fantastic addition. I WAS proud of their execution of their stunts. But I think, at least at the WBTU Classic, they have forgotten their main purpose.

Name withheld

HOUSING PRIORITY

Editor,

The recommendation to the Board of Trustees to use a student's GPR and semester hours to determine housing priority for upper classmen is, in a word, ludicrous.

Senators Eason and Bollinger surely must have had their tongues firmly planted in their cheeks when they dreamed up such a laughable piece of legislation.

Freshmen do not deserve to be given first priority in any housing decisions. That should be given to upper classmen, regardless of their GPR, since they have been at school the longest.

If anyone should be given low priority, it is those students who live within 15 miles of the campus, whatever year they are at Winthrop.

Bollinger and Eason have exhibited snobbery in the extreme, especially in the desire to scare students with a GPR housing plan. This sort of high handed attitude is tantamount to abuse of power and position and not having the student's best interest at heart. For this, Bollinger and Eason should be removed from Senate.

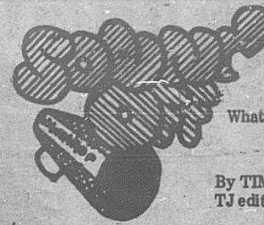
The main obstacle to more housing for students lies in the millions of dollars being wasted on the sports complex. That money could have been used to build more housing space. Instead the white elephant is being raised, when it is not needed.

Forget the endless propaganda about the sports complex bringing in more students. Where are those students to be housed, and where shall they park their cars? Once again, athletics has taken the spotlight while the rest of the school is given the back seat.

My statement is this, Mr. Eason and Miss Bollinger, please do not allow your snobbery to be surpassed by your rudeness. All students have the right to be treated fairly when it comes to housing on campus. To even suggest that a GPR be used to determine who stays where is not only unfair, it smacks of discrimination.

Of course, if Bollinger and Eason have their way, why not carry their plan one step further and base housing priority on the I.Q. of the students? The only problem with this would be that both Eason and Bollinger would be quite far down the list, as their housing priority plan is apparently the work of people whose I.Q. sits at room temperature.

Patricia Beer
senior



wants to know...

What did you do in the snow?

By TIM HARTIS
TJ editor



"I shovelled a lot of snow from front porches and driveways. I fed the birds, and I scraped windshields. I threw a few snowballs at the side of a wall."

David Wiggin
junior



"I drove to get my mother at work. It was all on secondary roads. There was nothing scraped off."

Barbara Tysinger
senior



"I skied with the Human Development Center at Sugar Beach and Appalachian. The first day the wind chill factor was 75 degrees below zero."

Lynne Guest
junior



"I went hiking up at Pisgah National Forest at Brevard. It was interesting, cold—a lot of solitude, no mosquitoes."

Vernon Ausband
graduate student



"We didn't have any snow. I worked selling ice cream."

Stella Oliver
junior

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Visit the Bahamas during break

Applications are now being accepted for a trip to Nassau next semester during Spring Break. The trip is for eight days and seven nights and fees cover all transportation costs, lodging, food, and activities.

A plane will leave Charlotte on the first day of the break; the roundtrip airfare is \$285. If, however, the majority of people wish instead to take a seventeen-hour bus ride, the cost would be only \$72, and if at least thirty-six people take the bus, then ten dollars will be taken off the price for each person.

The students will stay at the Pilot House Hotel in the Bahamas. Pilot House is conveniently located on East Bay Street overlooking Nassau's Yacht Haven, directly across from Paradise Island and the gambling casinos. All facilities are available at Pilot House: towels,

chaise lounges, shuffleboards, tennis courts, swimming pool, and a calypso band. Pilot House is also well known for its superb Bahamian seafood plus excellent American and European dining

cuisine. There is also a water sports equipment store, scuba dive shop, and a gift shop.

Horseback riding, deep-sea fishing, scuba diving and snorkeling are also available.

A down-payment of \$150 is required by January 22, 1982, of a total cost of \$409 (this total price will vary, depending on the mode of transportation

agreed upon). There will be a meeting at eight p.m. of the Travel Committee Wednesday in the auditorium in DSU. For more information contact Crystal Jenkins at 2248, or 3132.

Record number of students resort to loans

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CPS)—More students borrowed more money under the Guaranteed Student Loan (GSL) program from fall, 1980 to fall, 1981 than ever before. Some observers attribute the huge increases in the number of GSLs to an impulse to "climb on the ship before it sinks" as much as to the need to borrow more to meet higher tuition costs.

Under Reagan administration cutbacks, however, fewer students will be eligible for GSLs in the future. Consequently, "this

is probably the last year we'll witness this kind of growth in the GSL program," says Skeet Smith, a spokeswoman for the U.S. Department of Education.

The Education Dept., in its just-released preliminary report for the 1981 fiscal year, says it guaranteed student loans worth a record \$7.7 billion, up 59 percent from fiscal 1980.

1980's 2.3 billion new loans multiplied into 3.5 billion new loans in 1981, Smith says.

The average loan was \$2196, up from \$2091 in 1980, according to the report.

Smith attributes the big increases to expanding awareness of the program. "Until a couple of years ago, not everyone could get (a GSL). As more students hear about it, they apply for it."

The dollar volume of the program has increased by half each of the three years since Congress let students from

higher income groups start getting GSLs.

But one Education Dept. official, who requested anonymity, feels Congress' recent re-narrowing of GSL eligibility caused the 1981 rush to get GSLs.

Students and financial aid advisors, the official speculates, wanted "to climb on the ship before it sinks this year. It was the last time they could get a GSL for sure."

Nationwide stress-related illnesses

(Continued from page 3)

little higher. "When the thermometer reaches a certain point, just about anything will make it blow: a fight with a friend, a bad grade, or finding out that the financial aid has fallen through."

In response, a growing number of campuses are starting stress prevention and outreach programs. Faculty, staff and student leaders learn the warning signs of stress, and when to refer colleagues to professional counseling. Other campuses teach

resident managers in dorms to watch for students who grow withdrawn, moody, emaciated or drink heavily.

Wisconsin, which had over 80 student suicide gestures last year, is sending out 6000 letters to faculty and staff members "reminding them that there are periods of time when people are under more stress and pressure, and detailing the resources available to help students deal with their problems," Ginsberg says.

Michigan State recently organized a special counseling team to treat campus stress.

At San Diego State, where

suicide gestures have increased by more than 50 percent, the counseling center recently held a "Mental Health Day" to alert students to stress-related problems.

"We've been able to prevent all suicides," says San Diego's Styles, "but the number of hospitalizations has been high this year."

Aid despite low grades

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CPS)—As many as 45 percent of the nation's colleges may not be pushing students who get financial aid to meet minimum grade point standards.

The Government Accounting Office (GAO) surveyed 20 campuses, and found nine of them regularly kept handing out monetary aid to some students who failed to meet minimum

academic requirements for getting the aid.

The GAO report estimated the schools involved distributed over \$1.2 million to students who made unsatisfactory academic progress last year.

The GAO's Frank Fulton volunteers, "Here's a student who's kept up a grade point

(Continued on page 9)

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Features



Dr. Mary de Grys displays a weaving done by Peruvian women. (TJ photo by Tim Hartis)

Naufftus returns

By BETH ALLEN
TJ feature reporter

Dr. William Naufftus, the assistant Professor of English at Winthrop College, has returned to the English department after completing a year-long fellowship from the humanities at the University of Southern California.

Dr. Naufftus was one of the select few to be accepted into this highly competitive program, which enables professors from small colleges to study at a major university. While there, from September, 1980, until July, 1981, he used his fortunate opportunity to the fullest by studying the history of Rhetoric, Linguistics and Com-



Dr. William Naufftus

position Theory. Dr. Naufftus hoped furthering his education in the area of composition would enable him to teach the writing courses offered at Winthrop.

"The sad thing is that a whole lot of people who teach freshman writing courses don't know a whole lot about it. Up until recently writing teachers did not know how to deal with students who could not write!" Dr. Naufftus expresses these points to be the major reasons for attending the program.

"Before going to California I only taught freshman composition. Introduction to Literature." Now Dr. Naufftus is more qualified to teach the writing courses offered at Winthrop.

"I enjoy teaching freshman composition now, although the classes are rather large. The average English class holds a minimum of twenty-eight students. While I was attending school the average class size was fifteen." According to Naufftus this is a major obstacle when trying to give more personal attention to students.

He is also now qualified to teach a technical writing course, and will be teaching technical writing this summer here at Winthrop.

Naufftus attended a small college in Upstate New York on a scholarship where he earned a degree in Literature. He later attended the University of Virginia where he earned his doctorate. Before coming to

(Continued on page 9)

Professor to return to Peru

By LEANNE SKIPPER
TJ feature reporter

Dr. Mary de Grys, an anthropology professor here at Winthrop, is planning to visit San Jose, Peru, this summer to conduct research on her project entitled, "Cohesive-Dispersive Dimensions of Women's Lives in San Jose, Peru." The project consists of observations made of the women of the village and how they perceive themselves. "The focus of the proposed research will be on how the women perceive themselves, as a group, and how this is expressed."

Dr. de Grys first visited the village of San Jose in 1970 and stayed for a period of 15 months. During this time, she conducted research for her doctorate concerning economics and women in the small peasant village. She made another visit to the same village in the summer of 1974 and stayed for a period of three months, again researching the roles of women in the lifestyle of the village. After returning from these visits, Dr. de Grys discovered that much of her research would apply to the perception that the woman had of themselves as a group and how they understand their roles, their lifestyle, and basically, their existence. "You try to understand what they understand they are doing."

She also explained that she is researching the women's thinking of one another and of themselves. She said that, through her research, she is not trying to

change the women, but rather she is trying to give them a look at themselves and then let it be their own decision whether any changes will take place.

Dr. de Grys mentioned that in the village of San Jose, it is the women who are responsible for almost all of duties to be carried on during the course of a normal day. The main occupation of almost all the men of the village is fishing and this necessitates that these men must remain out at sea for five or six days of the week. This leaves only the women, children, and very old men in the village; it is the responsibility of the women to carry out all of the duties of the men as well as providing an adequate home life for their families. In addition, the women are responsible for the selling of the fish that the men bring back, placing them in charge of the finances once the fish are sold. All of these

things serve to make the women of San Jose very self-reliant and independent.

Dr. de Grys has taken an interest in these remarkable women and the qualities that set them apart from so many. But some of the interest that is directed at her research project should be devoted to Dr. de Grys herself. "I look at it as an absolutely intriguing thing to do. It is a chance to understand life experiences in a much broader context." She feels that the field work that she is doing, such as this current research project, is a large asset in addition to the teaching experience that she enjoys. She says that the field work experience and teaching stimulate one another and without going into the world and seeing all of the people, places, cultures, and the many other things that anthropology involves, it would only be something that is read in a book.

Fear of computer class

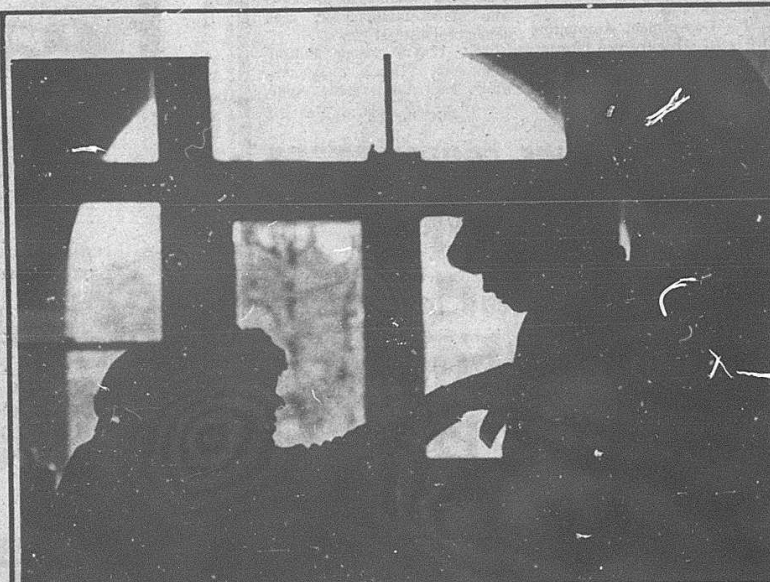
AUSTIN, TX. (CPS)—Computers may soon help simplify data analysis classes for students in much the same way that calculators have already eased the tedium of working with numbers in mathematics courses.

But if you're a woman, a student with a low grade point average, or a general "trial-and-error-problem solver," you probably need to overcome a basic fear of computers before you register.

Those are the findings of two assistant business professors

at the University of Texas who surveyed 124 students enrolled in data analysis classes there.

"Women are generally more fearful of computers than men are because they haven't taken as many analytical courses as men, and they just aren't exposed to using analytical skills," Jordon explains. "But," she adds, "women are also more honest. While some men may not disclose their fear of computers, women are more likely to admit their fears."



Paper work. Paper work. Paper work. Thank goodness most of the lines are over. (TJ photo by Tim Hartis)

A snowy surprise

By ROBIN SHEALY
TJ copy editor

What started this past week as gentle white snowflakes wafting down from the heavens, soon became in many areas of the state and East Coast a bombardment of ice, sleet, and heavy snow. Columbia received two to three inches of snow, while Rock Hill got its share of four to six inches. The storm hit the area just days before spring semester classes were to begin. Open registration and classes had to be rescheduled to accommodate those students who were stranded at home.

The storm which caught many by surprise, met with mixed reactions.

Sally Hudson, a native of Laurel, Maryland, enjoyed the plummeting temperatures and snowy precipitation. "It started snowing two Tuesdays ago. Maryland received about eight inches of snow. Tankers were frozen in the Chesapeake Bay. The worst thing about the snow was the cold and the wind-chill factor." Hudson went on to say that the snow did not delay her return to school because the roads were in good condition with only a minimum of icy spots. The only thing that really bothered Hudson, a true snow lover, was that upon return "to Winthrop there would be a chance of no snow."

"As Susan Swart, another Winthrop student, and I traveled further south, the snow diminished. So we stopped off in a rest area in North Carolina, cut doughnuts in the parking lot and stashed a few cups of snow in the trunk of the car just in case Rock Hill was lacking," laughed Hudson.

Whereas the snowy weather brought enjoyment to Hudson, another Winthrop student did not fare as well.

"I fell and busted my *@ on the ice," exclaimed Janet Martin, a sophomore from Blacksburg, S.C. "It wouldn't have been bad if it had been for the fact that there was a pack of boys watching!" But Martin was able to pacify her embarrassment by making up a batch of snow cream. For all you down-home-one-snow-a-winter-folks, Martin explained how to prepare the concoction. "You take fresh snow and mix it with canned milk, sugar, and vanilla flavoring. Then, voila! You have snow cream!"

Roger Weaver, a native of Temple Hills, Maryland, figured his area of the country received about nine inches of snow. Weaver had planned to fly back to Charlotte Thursday before classes were to begin. However, due to the tragic Air Florida crash, scheduled flights were backed up.

"After the Air Florida mishap occurred, I considered taking a bus back to college. I phoned a Charlotte bus line and they said that everything was closed down. When I found out that Charlotte only had four inches of snow, I couldn't believe it! I was given the impression that they were experiencing a real blizzard," marvelled Weaver. He went on to say that "up north, people don't think anything of driving in the snow, while Southerners get panicky having to deal with the situation."

Whatever one's feelings about the recent snowy weather, most students were glad to receive a little extra time before classes.



Janet Martin, Sally Hudson, and Linda Wilson find that "there's no business like snow business!" (TJ photo by Tim Hartis)

Frat faces "disorderly house" charge

ATHENS, GA. (CPS)—A student fraternity president at the University of Georgia faces trial on charges his house violated a 100-year-old criminal statute originally enacted to control houses of prostitution.

Lambda Chi Alpha president Clay Land was arrested Sept. 23 by plainclothes city police and charged with "keeping a disorderly house." The arrest was made following police observation of a female strip show held in the fraternity's basement in conjunction with Rush Week. Land was also charged with violating a city noise ordinance.

In a similar raid the same evening, campus police arrested Alpha Tau Omega president Alan Masarek and charged him with the same offenses. Charges against Masarek were subsequently dropped, as was the noise charge against Land. A local magistrate's court refused, however, to dismiss Land's disorderly house charge, and bound the defendant over to state court for a pre-trial hearing Nov. 4.

If convicted, Land faces up to a year in jail and a fine of up to \$1000.

"Frat strip shows have been going on for years," Land protests. "The university and townspeople seem to think things that used to be acceptable aren't acceptable anymore. The 'U' used to have a hands-off policy regarding frats, but now they're cracking down on things."

"This kid never even went down to watch the strip show," says Earnest De Pascale, an attorney representing Land. "He was sitting on the front porch when the police got there. They went right into the house, no warrants, no knocking, nothing."

"I was in my room at the time," Land slightly amends. "They took me down to headquarters, interrogated me, took mug shots and the whole bit. They treat you like a common criminal."

The century-old statute invoked against Land forbids the owner or manager of a dwelling from "maintaining a dis-

orderly house to encourage gaming, drinking and other misbehavior," and was originally enacted as a means of controlling prostitution, according to Student Activities Director Phil West. Both fraternities, he adds, have been placed on social probation the remainder of the semester.

"(Strip shows) have been going on for ages here, whenever Rush takes place," asserts Eddie Ainsworth, university Inter-Fraternity Council president, and also a member of Lambda Chi Alpha. "I've heard the same stories from my parents. When you have parties every night for three weeks, people get tired of just sitting around drinking beer."

"The thing now is that people in the community are becoming more aware of what's going on in frat houses, and more aware of the kind of legal action they can take against things they don't like," Ainsworth says.

"We've got a more sensitive citizenry, quicker to complain than before," agrees Bill Bracewell, University Judicial Programs director, who notes a series of recent complaints by townspeople over excessive noise at fraternity houses. "There have always been frat parties, but sound systems are much louder today, and the type of entertainment has changed," he says.

"What students may think is normal behavior, townspeople do not."

"The fraternity system has been getting a little out of control," laments Phil West, noting the many noise complaints and also a problem of fraternity "casino parties," involving illegal gambling. "Such things have collided seriously with the sensitivity of the community. We seem to be coming to the point where people aren't going to take it anymore."

Though DePascale admits "the boys haven't done a good PR job with the neighbors lately," he insists "the police have been very authoritarian with the students recently. They

love to play games, get in plain clothes and try to crack down on things. They shouldn't even be on campus."

"It's a two-way street," says Clay Land. "Frats need to be given a fair chance. People think we're here for four years on a free ride and don't give anything back to the community. It's just not true. We spend over \$2000 a year on property taxes alone, and we probably outspend townspeople at local stores."

Ausband applauds the fact that Greek houses and town officials have instituted a series of meetings to reconcile mutual frictions. Yet he warns "There'll always be tensions as long as there are frats. Greeks are here to have fun as well as to study. When you have 60 guys packed into one house, it's always a party even when nothing's going on."

Women still make less

(CPS)—Last year colleges employed more full-time faculty members, raised their salaries at a rate near the inflation rate, but paid women less than their male counterparts, according to a pair of studies released simultaneously in Washington last week.

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) found campuses employed 385,992 full-time teachers in 1980-81, up 1.2 percent from the 391,174 who worked in 1979-80.

The NCES study agreed that male instructors average more money than female instructors. It found average salaries were highest for full professors at state colleges, where men averaged \$31,331 and women averaged \$28,915 in 1980-81.

The averages represent an 8.1 percent increase for men and 7.5 percent increase for women over 1979-80 levels.

Naufftus returns

(Continued from page 8)

Winthrop Naufftus taught graduate courses at the University of Virginia, then taught in the English department here at Winthrop for two years before attending the program at The University of Southern California. When Naufftus returned to Winthrop he noticed a few positive changes in the faculty as well as in the student body.

"The girls seemed happier and they looked better, too. As a result, the teachers seemed happier. The whole atmosphere at Winthrop has changed for the better."

Naufftus added, "Classes vary from section to section. I can walk from one section to another and do the very same things and have it work in one class and not in another. It's really the students and their attitudes which determine how successful a class will be. In some of my classes I don't have to do much of anything whereas in others I could come in on roller skates and I don't think they would notice, they're so asleep."

Dr. Naufftus reasons for going back to school were simple:

"I received a post-doctorate research fellowship which gave me the virtue of having a student's life with a teacher's salary which I consider to be the best of two worlds."

After attending the program at The University of Southern California, Naufftus feels that "The opportunity to study for a year at a major research university had helped me to become a better teacher and scholar."

Aid

(Continued from page 7)

average of 2.29, which is acceptable, but he's dropped over half the classes he took." The student received some \$5400 in aid over four semesters anyway.

Among the 5800 student transcripts it examined, the GAO found some students with grade point averages as low as .11 still getting aid.

Such cases were found on all kinds of campuses. "Community colleges were no more guilty of mismanagement than four-year universities," Fulton says.

sports



Gordon makes major changes

If you've been out to see our men's basketball team you've probably noticed some major changes that have taken place while most of the student body was playing in the snow.

Gerald McAfee, who was ineligible last semester due to failure to take the right courses, is back and playing well. McAfee, being a senior, brings some leadership to the backcourt. He also takes a lot of pressure off of Mike Gaither, (the other guard), as far as scoring and bringing the ball up the court goes. Ballhandling has been a problem for the Eagles, but Coach Nield Gordon feels that with McAfee's experience, a lot of the mental errors won't be a problem.

McAfee replaces Sophomore Derrick Goodwin who became ineligible due to not passing enough classes.

Another athlete has to pass a total of 24 hours every 2 semesters, but Goodwin fell three hours short and therefore is unable to play the rest of the season.

An addition to the squad was a native Rock Hillian, Bobby Landers. He was a walk on this past fall and last year attended Erskine.

Gordon added the sophomore to the team over the break because he felt that he needed someone who could come in off the bench and handle the ball.

"Bobby (Landers) is a good ballhandler, he's able to break presses, and he can run the offense," stated Gordon.

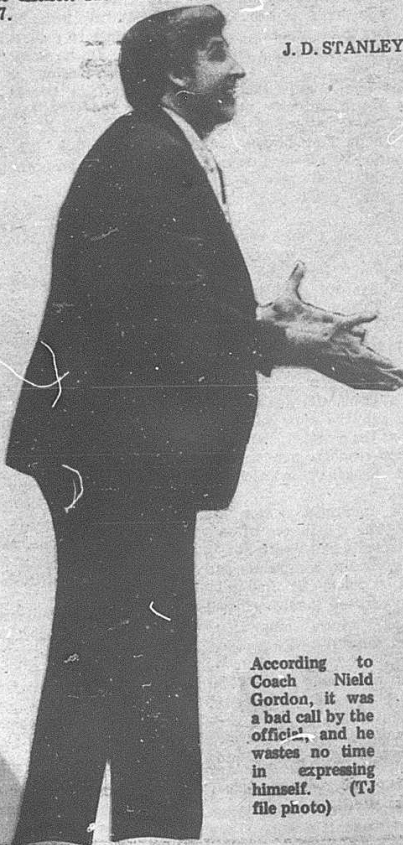
Mike Griffin has also earned a starting position as a small forward, Gordon feels that with Raxter and Brunson inside and Griffin playing a post that the offense is running a lot better.

"Mike Griffin is an excellent rebounder, and can move around good and is a better ballhandler than either Al (Ours) or Jim (Gibson)," said Gordon.

Now it's time to see if Gordon can pull this reborn team together and play as a team in the latter half of the season.

The Eagles will need a host of wins to make the top four in the district. The tournament will be held on February 23-27.

J. D. STANLEY



According to Coach Nield Gordon, it was a bad call by the officials, and he wastes no time in expressing himself. (TJ file photo)

Men's basketball needs strong last half of season

By J.D. STANLEY
TJ sports editor

With each game, the Winthrop Men's Basketball team draws closer to the district six



New addition Gerald McAfee

playoff and each game becomes a must win. "Each game becomes the most important and every game has a bearing on making the playoffs, remarked Coach Nield Gordon. "It's a long way to the top four, but it's not impossible. We can't have any let-downs."

Winthrop will have to finish among the top four teams in the district. According to the January 17 Krause poll the Eagles held the eighth spot.

Winthrop carries a 12-7 record into the last part of the season.

Last Monday night at Sullivan Jr. High School Central Wesleyan fell prey to the Eagles in a hard fought contest.

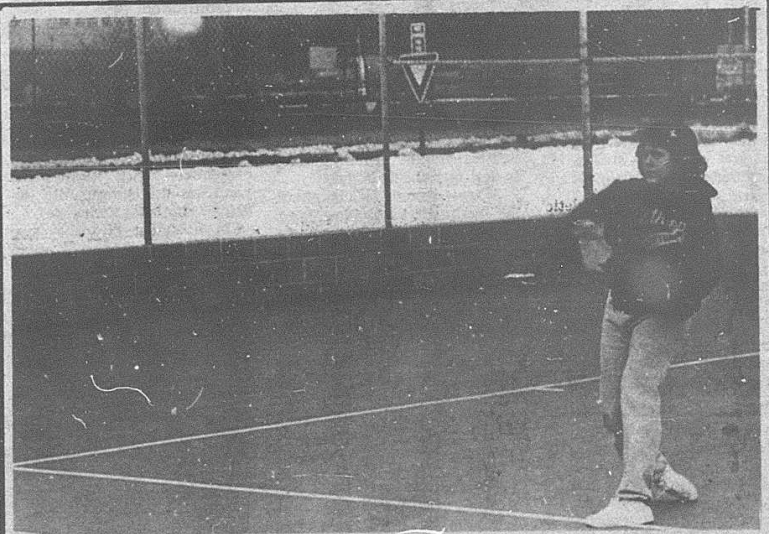
With 1:06 remaining in the game the Warriors pulled within

three points of Winthrop, 58-55. Freshman Mike Griffin sank the front end of a one and one, and Mike Gaither hit two free throws to put the Eagles up by six and eventually win by the score of 64-57.

Winthrop carried a 30-20 lead into the locker room at half.

"We played about 30 minutes as well as we could, but had a let down in the middle of the second half and they (Central Wesleyan) caught up, but we were able to pull away in the last minute," Gordon said.

Mike Gaither was the game's leading scorer with 22 points, and both Charlie Brunson and Mike Griffin collected 11 rebounds. Tim Raxter fouled out for the Eagles with 10:47 remaining in the game.



Cathy Bickley, 19, was not throwing a snowball — rather a softball. The third baseman was getting ready for practice that starts today. (TJ photo by Tim Hartis)

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Trend toward men's & women's sports mergers

NORMAL, IL. (CPS)—Fueling what promises to become a major trend among college intercollegiate athletic departments, Illinois State University has scuttled its women's sports administration in favor of a unified men's and women's athletic department.

ISU becomes one of the first large state universities to merge its athletic programs as a way to beat the dangerously-inflating costs of fielding sports teams.

The only alternative to merging the programs, says Dr. Art Adams, assistant to the ISU president for athletic affairs, was "to hack at programs or drop them."

A number of colleges are considering taking the same step for the same reason. Adams says Indiana State and Southern Illinois, among others, are also discussing merging men's and women's sports programs.

Carol Merritt of the NCAA's (National Collegiate Athletic Association) women's championships office says the NCAA does not know how many schools have already merged their programs, though "some institutions have recently requested that we start mailing all information to the male athletic director."

Many smaller colleges merged their programs years ago, and even some larger universities like Stanford have had a single sports administration since setting up women's intercollegiate sports in the early and mid-seventies.

But now that they're faced with the crushing expenses of travel and fielding women's teams in more sports, athletic departments that once adminis-

tered men's and women's programs separately are moving toward mergers.

Until Illinois State decided to merge its programs two weeks ago, the University of Maryland was the only other large, Division I school to combine its programs. Maryland made the switch in 1975.

The reasons were monetary. Illinois State's Adams expects to shave \$62,000 from his \$197,000 sports salaries budget by cutting two and a half positions. He also aims to have one coach for men's and women's teams in the same sport, and to schedule more men's and women's doubleheaders to save on traveling costs.

Illinois State previously had a separate athletic director and

schedules for its men's and women's teams.

ISU, like other schools, didn't merge its programs until now because men's teams belonged to the NCAA, while women's teams played under AIAW (Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women) rules.

Last year, however, the NCAA announced it would also sponsor women's championships. Since then a third of the AIAW's member schools have defected to the NCAA, many explaining it was because they wanted to save money by eventually merging administration and scheduling of men's and women's teams.

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"There really aren't many advantages in staying in the AIAW," Adams says.

American University, which remains in the AIAW for the time being, expects "the point to be moot by the time we have decided (between the AIAW and

the NCAA) because the AIAW may well be dead," says AU Assistant Athletic Director Ray Murphy.

AU has had a unified athletic department "ever since women's sports were elevated from club status to varsity status seven years ago," Murphy says.

ASU's Adams' "feeling is that the (AIAW's) old guard has dug its heels in for Custer's Last Stand, and we all know what happened to Custer."

Indeed, some universities that have already merged their sports programs are already looking past the AIAW to experimenting with dual conferences. The Big 10 and PAC-10, among others, have held formal meetings about organizing women's conferences.

Police seek Alabama ticket official for scalping

TUSCALOOSA, ALA. (CPS)—The traditional art of campus ticket scalping appears to have spread to the upper echelons of the University of Alabama.

Deborah Wright, chairwoman of the Alabama Student Government Athletic Ticket and Seating Committee, was arrested by university police Oct. 29 on charges of receiving stolen property in connection with the Sept. 7 theft of over 1200 student football tickets.

At the time, \$2500 in cash was stolen from the athletic ticket office, although Wright has not been charged in that theft.

Wright who was thought to be an enrolled student at Alabama, was elected to the student-run post at the beginning of the school year. Under

the university's ticket system, student government distributes tickets to students, while a professional staff controls non-student tickets.

"A few years ago, students sought the right to disperse student tickets on their own," says Terry Denbow, director of university relations. It was all part of a 'student power' issue. Now they don't want that kind of responsibility anymore."

"We shouldn't be in that kind of business anymore," agrees student government President Gordon Martin. "It's just not being handled well," he says, noting that the night of the tickets' theft someone forgot to lock the tickets in the

office safe.

Wright, who was arraigned on \$1000 bond, apparently had not been enrolled at Alabama since the 1979-80 school year. Since posting bond, her whereabouts are unknown, and there is speculation that she may have left the state.

Martin notes that the former university business manager for non-student tickets was fired in September for undisclosed reasons. He was suspected of being involved in various "shady dealings," Martin says.

This isn't the first time college officials have been involved in scalping. Sometimes it is even officially sanctioned. An Arizona State University boosters group, for example, in early 1981 got administration approval to sell ASU football tickets

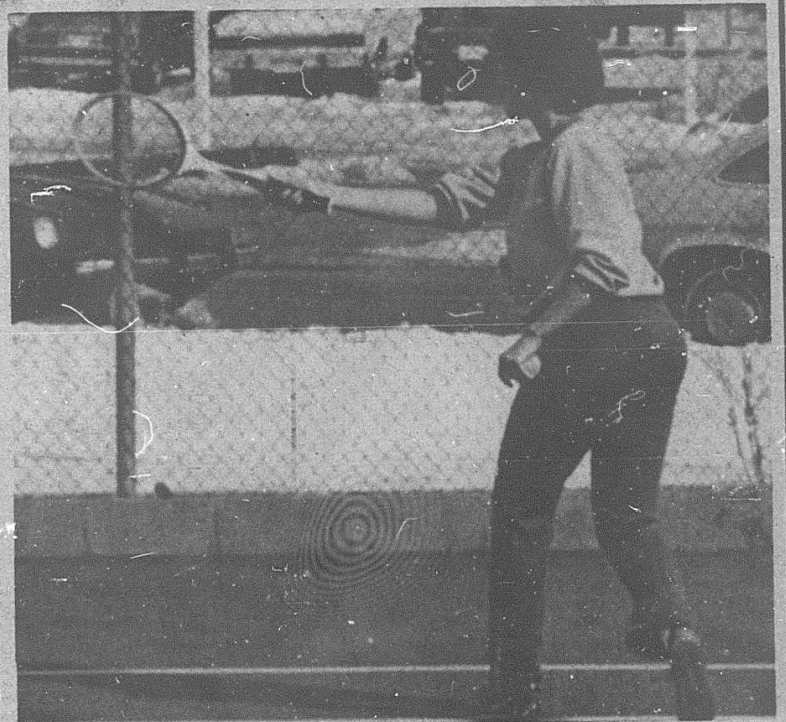
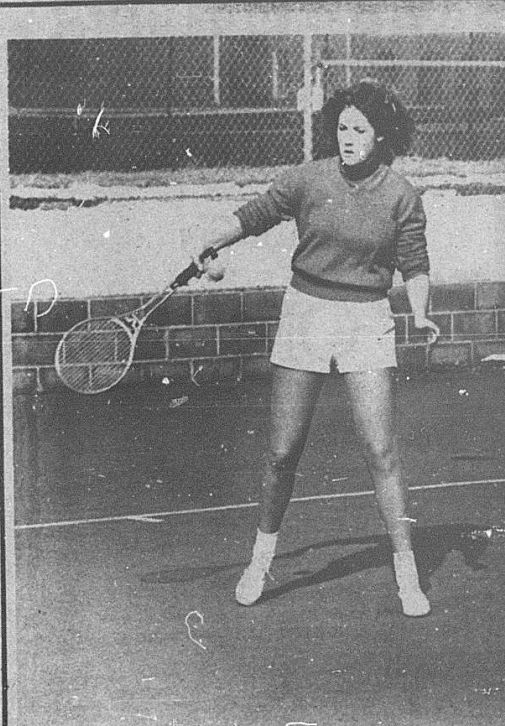
for more than face value.

The group—called the Legna Foundation—hoped to raise enough money to provide former ASU football coach Frank Kush with an annual income of \$30,000 for life.

ASU had fired Kush in conjunction with alleged attempts to cover up a conflict with one of Kush's former players.

Last spring, a local lawyer sued the Arizona Board of Regents because the regents refused to allow him to scalp tickets "exactly like Legna," but for law school scholarships.

At Alabama, Martin is still shocked at associate Wright's disappearance. "She was always very, very, responsible, and I always counted on her. She was even the judge for the homecoming queen selection."



Kerri Robinson, (left) 19, and Laurie Race, 20, really get into the swing of things during the first week of school. (TJ photo by Tim Hartle)

General education requirements being studied

By LYNN REICHERT
TJ news editor

Courses may be added or dropped from Winthrop's general educational requirements if a faculty task force determines the requirements do not give students a solid educational foundation.

The general education requirements are supposed to help students in seven areas: communications, quantitative, using information, international perspective, scientific understanding, cultural values, and personal values. The task force, representing Winthrop's five schools, will see if the requirements prepare students properly in these areas.

Dr. Suzanne Duckworth, assistant professor of special education, said, "We are asking members of our faculty to give us perspectives on implementation."

She said the task force will meet Friday to exchange information. The members will share information to add to the development of a plan of action.

"It's a snowball effect," Duckworth said. "Everytime we meet we gain more information."

"Some examples of ways the plan might take effect are whether we would increase hours or not increase hours or whether or not some different courses should be included in the general education require-

ments," she said.

"I would be hesitant, highly reluctant, at this time to say whether the plan will or will not involve an increase in hours. I can't say at this point which direction we're going in because I just don't know."

Duckworth said the task

force's goal is to try to at least identify a plan this semester for action. "We have all these goals and we have to figure how to meet them. We're trying to find the best way to help students meet these goals."

She said if the task force,

appointed by Provost Glen Thomas, develops a plan, they will have to get the commitment of the faculty before any action can be taken. She said the task force would make presentations to the faculty during faculty conferences to get them to accept the plan.

Outfitting rooms for lefties

(CPS)—"I've thought about telling students on their applications that, if they're left-handed, they can't come here," jokes Ed Pafford, assistant vice chancellor at the University of California-Davis.

Spafford's conclusion comes after a semester-long effort to find out if Davis' classrooms are sufficiently equipped to accommodate left-handed students—a task Spafford calls "virtually impossible."

Spafford started the project in response to a letter to the student newspaper complaining about the lack of left-handed seating in the classrooms and lecture halls.

But "it's one of those things where you don't know what the need is, even after you know how many left-handed students there are," Spafford explains. "How do you know how many left-handed writing tables to put in any one classroom? There could be a whole slug of left-handed students in one class and none in the next."

Happily, Spafford found even southpaws aren't too militant about the issue. "I talked to one of the other vice chancellors who is left-handed, and he prefers writing on a regular right-handed tablet arm."

Jim Wilson, head of building maintenance, estimates "about ten percent" of the writing tables in the classrooms are for lefties.

He says it takes from \$65 to \$200 "per chair unit" to retrofit a classroom.

"It's certainly not a major issue" nationally, says Paul Knapp, director of the Association of Physical Plant Administrators (APPA) in Washington, D.C.

"Most colleges would be glad" to accommodate a left-hander who needs a different desk, Knapp says, "the same way we would accommodate a wheelchair student by removing a desk or two."

But lefties in general seem much less concerned about physical access than handicapped students, Knapp says. "I suppose the left-handed students just aren't that organized or articulate as a group. Either that, or they just aren't that concerned about it. I have a left-handed son who manages very well in graduate school."

Female students more deferential to male profs

CLEVELAND, OH. (CPS)—Women students are more deferential toward their male professors than toward their female professors, according to a new study of the names students call their teachers.

Dr. Rebecca Rubin of Cleveland State University began her study "because I noticed on written evaluations many of my students would use my nickname, and I wondered why."

Rubin then surveyed "a great number" of students at the University of Wisconsin-Parkside, where she was then teaching. Students were asked what terms they'd use to get the attention of their professors in both formal classroom and informal situations.

"Female students consistently use the familiar address term with their female professors while affording their male professors more status with the use of the 'professor' title," she found.

She attributes the difference to "sexual status stereotyping,"

and to "assumed similarity." She explains that "people assume they're more similar to people than they actually are. I think some of the older female students tend to identify with some of the younger female faculty members. So they use less status differential."

Rubin also notes earlier studies showing "female secretaries tend to identify with the female faculty members in their departments, and are more likely to call male professors" by their professional titles.

"Students," Rubin adds, "may overhear that, and adopt the same terms."

Her study, published in the Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, found that while male students also tend to use more familiar terms in addressing female professors, "there wasn't as great a difference" between titles used as among female students.

The study did not try to see if the deference students give a professor influences academic performance.



Welcome Back Winthrop Students



Ice and snow decided to hang around the first week of school. John Laney, 23, tries to clear his car. (TJ photo by Tim Hartis)

DSU HAPPENINGS

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THE OMEN
SERIES
this Friday

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OMEN II
THE OMEN

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CONFLICT

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